How Gen. Hooker Deals with ' ais Soldiers.

THEIR CARE AND COMFORT, HIS CHIEF THOUGHT, gunboat Indianola, as he was on the point of start-

THE AMENDMENTS TO. THE TAX BILL. plantations of John Davis and every able-bodied male negro he could find.

THE MISSOURI F MANCIPATION BILL

The Militia Bill Postponed Again.

Orders to Seiz & Jeff. Davis's Cotton and Negroes.

The Old De Groot Claim Revived.

Non-S' tave-Trade Treaty with England

Ratified.

F bectal Diputch to The N. Y. Tribune. Wastingrow, Friday, Peb. 27, 1863.

THE CONFERENCE ON THE FINANCE BILL. The new Conference Committee on the Finance Bill, on the part of the Senate Messrs. Collamer, Sherman and Harding, on the part of the House Messre. Spaulding, Dawes and Washburne, met this morning. Two of the House conferces offered to submit the State Banks to a tax of one-eighth per cent every six months upon their deposits over and above their average authorized circulation, say onequarter of one per cent per annum, and also one per cent per annum upon their entire circulation, for the sake of raising revenue. Two of the Senate conthe tax was positive and uncompromising. The Aqueduct. conference had to be adjourned. A second meeting Capt. Meigs, in charge of the Aqueduct, having rewas appointed for half past six in the evening.

port their disagreement and ask to be discharged, Groot claimed \$119,000 more. this was accordingly done, wherenpon Mr. Washburne moved that the House recede from its concurrence with the Senate amendment.

This proposition, supported by Messrs. Washburne Dawes and Thomas of Mass., the previous question to Navs 75. Messrs. Washburne and Dawes simul- sion. tanconsly sought to move another Committee of Conference. The Speaker recognized Mr. Dawes, who

in therefore, Chairman of the new Committee. The other members are Messrs. Fenton and May-The last-named is the only member of the Committee on the part of the House who favors the tion to the rights already granted, was unanimously Senate prosition. It is suggested, in quarters well ratified by the Senate to-night. informed, an arrangement may be affected upon the

ment of the rations of the soldiers should bawken, Nahant, Patapeco, Montauk, and Passaic. have precedence over everything else, that not a general officer in the army should have transportation for his own caterers supplies until the food of the men was all up from Acquis Creek. The order, with severe impartiality, fell on himself. Much of his own subsistence was held back by it.

Gen. Howard's supplies, Gen. Whipple's, and those

Lieut. Powell is detached from the San Jacinto, and ordered to your city.

Lieut. Wells is to report at Norfolk for duty of many other officers were remorsolessly stopped. of many other officers were remorsolessly stopped.

In the case of Gen. Howard, poultry and vegetaWashington, Friday, Feb. 27, 1963 and portions were actually returned to Washington. It is said that in reply to requests to modify the severity of this order, Hooker replied, " my men shall the action of the Mexican Government in relation to be fed before I am fed, and before any of my Gen- the invasion of Texas by bands of vagabond Mexerals are fed." It is unnecessary to say that he is cleane.

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS. The joint resolution introduced by Senator Wilson to-day provides that existing laws relating to pay of volunteers and militia be so construed as to allow

increase in efficiency and self reliance is visible.

payments to commence as follows: the enlisted men, from the date of individual officers from the date of individual envolument or collistment, and to the commissioned officers from the date from which they are mustered into service, date of entering into active duty in the field under proper orders to that effect, or date of organization of their respective companies or regiments in the manner presented by the general orders of the War Department, whichever of these dates shall in point of time soonest occur; and that all recruits accepted and enlisted men, either in the shi recruits accepted and consideran, either in the regular army or volunteer service of the United States, who have received or shall be entitled to receive the advance bounty of \$25, shall not forfeit the same unless discharged under sentence of Gen-eral Court-Martial, by orders by way of punishment, or in consequence of fraud on the part of the soldiers. THE AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX LAW.

The Militia Enrolling bill was informally post-poned till to-morrow at the request of Copperhoad

Senators, who desired to express their -views, not having done so when the measure was originally under consideration. They have promised not to make a facileus opposition to the bill.

ORDERS TO SIEZE JEFF. DAVIS'S COTTON

## THE CONFERENCE ON THE FINANCE BILL. THE CONFERENCE ON THE FINANCE BILL. THE DISPOSED CONTRACTOR TO THE FINANCE BILL.

Vol. X XII No. 6,834.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

in New-Hampshire, Sorghum Culture, Shelter and THE INDIANOLA AND THE VICKSin New-Hampshire, Sorghum Culture, Shelfer and Protection of Orchards, Frost, Entemology of Grapes, Wild Flowers, Sweet Potatoes, Maple Sugar, Poultry, Production of Milk, Beef and Pork, Stall-Feeding of Cattle, Kerry Cattle, Preservation of Food, Timber on the Prairies, Flax Cotton, Ailanthus, Silk Worm, Farm Implements, Manufacture of Flour, Coal Oil, Marble of Rutland County, Health of Farmers and their Wives, &c.

THE SYSTEM OF PRIZE ADJUDICATION. ing down the Mississippi the other day, to visit the plantations of Jeff. Davis and his brother Joe, and

EFFORT TO GET FOWLER PARDONED.

The friends of Isaac V. Fowler, some time Postmaster of New-York City, including prominent publie men, are importuning the President to pardon him. The pressure has become so strong that the question has been referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion.

New-rork remonstrate, in a memorial submitted to for the Rebel gauntle the Senate, against a continuance of the present system of prize adjudication, alleged to be chargable.

THE MISSOURI EMANCIPATION BILL It is doubtful whether the Missouri Emancipation bill will become a law, so little time remains for its them. consideration.

THE IMPORTATION OF PAPER.

Secretary Chase, in his second communication March 2, 1861, made to the Senate to-day, says: Jackson or others toward Strasburg or the Valley "Additional reports have been received from the of Virginia. On the contrary, our constant recon-"Additional reports have been received from the Collectors of New-York and Boston, from which it

pointed Controller of the Treasury, has declived to exchange offices. The impression here is that the Controllership will be tendered to John F. Potter of

forces insisted on the two per cent per annum tax on which a bare majority, not including, as is believed, the entire circulation of the banks, and admitted that the Chairman, Mr. Fenton, agreed in favor of referone half of this amount was designed to coerce these ring to the Secretary of the Interior old William H. institutions to come under Mr. Chase's banking De Groot's claim growing out of a contract to furscheme. The disagreement upon this question of nish brick to the Government for the Washington

fused to go on with the contract, De Groot put in a At the evening session the Committee finding claim for property and damages, on which \$28,000 themselves divided as in the morning, agreed to re- were allowed by Secretary Howell Cobb. De

The question was referred to Secretary Floyd, who reported favorably, but payment was stopped by the adverse opinion of Attorney General Black, in which Attorney-General Bates coucurs. The claim fax, and as strongly opposed by Messrs. is considered a job by officials belonging to the Excentive Department, and there is danger that it may being ordered, the motion was defeated, by Yeas 63 be pressed through Congress at the heel of the ses-

> TREATY WITH GREAT ERITAIN RATIFIED. A treaty with Great Britain supplementary to the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, and granting the right of search around the islands of Madagascar, Porto Rico, and St. Domingo, in addi-

AID AND COMPORT TO COPPERHEAD CON-

storm, which impeded transportation throughout the army. Gen. Hooker ordered that the move- vised of the presence at Port Royal of the Wee-

has issued the following orders:

bles, liable to spoil, were detained nearly a week, THE INVASION OF TEXAS BY MEXICAN VAGA-

BONDS.
Our Government has been officially informed of

winning the love and confidence of his troops amas- The Mexican Minister for Foreign affairs has in-

ingly, and the taughtening of the discipline of the structed the Governor of Tamaulipas to make a army is felt from day to day, and from day to day its solemn declaration to the Confederate authorities that such incursions are not only discountenanced by the Mexican Government, but meet with its stern condemnation.

The Governor of Tamanlipas is further required. as far as possible, to prevent such invasions of the neighboring soil of Texas.

Should the Texans or other Rebels retaliate by in turn invading Mexico, they are to be treated as bandite, while those from the Mexican side passing into Tegas are to forfeit all claims of protection on the Alexander, of the 2d Virginia Cavalry. Mexican Government.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The President to-day communicates to Congress the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, with the accompanying matter for the general agricultural report for 1862. From a cursory examination of which same unless discharged under sentence of General Court-Martial, by orders by way of punishment, for in consequence of feaud on the part of the soldiers.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX LAW.
The delay of the Committee of Ways and Means in reporting and the length of time spent by the Reuse in considering the bill amending the Tax law, solvewhat jeopardizes its passage this session, as many think; but it is one of those measures that has got to be passed.

JUDGE FOR MICHIGAN.
The President has sent to the Senate the name of a Mr. Withey as Judge of the West District of a Mr. Withey as Judge of the West District of the highly under the act dividing the State into two districts.

THE MILITIA ENROLLING BILL.

The Militia Enrolling bill was informally postsubjects and names of contributors it is believed to The Militia Enrolling bill was informally postponed, till, to-morrow at the request of Copperhond
sension, who desired to express their views, not using done so when the measure was originally inder consideration. They have promised not to make a factious opposition to the bill.

MEGROES.

An exhaustive compendium of facts illustrating the present condition and fature prospects of sheep husbandry in the United States, embracing a brief statistical and historical view of our woolen manufactures. Among the contributors are statistical and historical view of our woolen manufactures. Among the contributors are statistical and historical view of our woolen manufactures. Among the contributors are statistical and historical view of our woolen manufactures. Among the contributors are statistical and historical view of our woolen manufactures. Among the contributors are statistical and historical view of our woolen manufactures. Among the contributors are statistical and historical view of our woolen manufactures. Among the contributors are statistical and historical view of our woolen manufactures. Among the contributors are statistical and historical view of our woolen manufactures. Among the contributors are statistical and historical view of our woolen manufactures. Among the contributors are statistical and historical view of our woolen manufactures. Among the contributors are statistical and historical view of our woolen manufactures. Among the contributors are statistical and historical view of our woolen manufactures. Among the contributors are statistical and historical view of our woolen manufactures. Among the contributors are statistical and historical view of our woolen manufactures. Among the statistical and historical view of our woolen manufactures. Among the statistical and historical view of our woolen manufactures. Among the contributors are statistical and historical view of our woolen manufactures. Among the statistical and historical view of our woolen manufactures. Among the statistical and his

Some of the principal merchants and shippers of

of prizes so richly earned by the crews extitled to

elative to importations of paper under the act of the newspaper rumors of apprehended raids by

appears that there have been no importations of the act principles of the act named."

IN A NEW FIELD.

Acting Master Henry Wilson of the Duchess, belonging to the Gulf Squadron, has resigned, in order to enter upon his duties as Major-General of the to enter upon his duties as Major-General of the goods, wares, or merchandise, which, if removed for sale, would be disaster; success of the greatest advantage. Thousands of eyes and ears were intent for enter upon his duties as Major-General of the goods, wares, or merchandise so used or so removed goods, wares, or merchandise so used or so removed to enter upon his duties as Major-General of the goods, wares, or merchandise so used or so removed to enter upon his duties as Major-General of the greatest advantage. Thousands of eyes and ears were intent for entering the gaunties.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue mass are allo batteries that obstruct the Missussippi. It was an undertaking of vast importance; the failure of the structures, he shall be assessed on the salable value of the articles, goods, wares, or merchandise, which, if removed for sale, would be disaster; success of the greatest advantage. Thousands of eyes and ears were intent for each failure of the failure of the failure of the failure of the sale of the greatest advantage. Thousands of eyes and ears were intent for each failure of the failure of

informed, an arrangement may be affected upon the following basis:

AD AND CONFORT TO COPPERHEAD CONTRACTORS.

In response to an earnest appeal to the Government of deposits over circulation, and one-half of one per cent semi-sample on total circulation, and one-half of one per cent semi-sample on total circulation, and one-half of one per cent semi-sample on total circulation, the latter to be increased at the expiration of three instead of two years, as the Senate amendments has it, to one per cent semi-sample on total circulation, the latter to be increased at the expiration of three instead of two years, as the Senate amendments has it, to one per cent semi-sample on total circulation, the latter to be increased at the election of open and avowed Robel sympathizers in Senate amendments has it, to one per cent semi-sample semi-sample on the using means to secure the clear of three instead of two years, as the Senate amendments has it, to one per cent semi-sample semi-sampl vised of the presence at Port Royal of the Weebawken, Nahant, Patapseo, Montauk, and Passaic.

THE MARINE CORPS.

The Commanding-General of the Marine Corps
has issued the following orders:
Captain Schermerhorn is to report here to the
Commandant.
Lieut. Powell is detached from the San Jacinto,
and ordered to your city.

Souri, S. H. Lunt of Iowa, Robert Harris of Massachusetts, Charles A. Henry of New-Jersey, Wm. M. Babbitt, N.
P. Colburn of Minnesota, Robert G. Hunter of
New-Jersey, Wm. J. Wood of New-Jersey, George
N. Smith of Patapsylvania, Gaspenard S. Webb of
Ohio, George W. Scovall of New York, Edwin Fly
of Maine, Justus Phelps of New-York, C. C. Chark
of Connecticut.

## FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Attempted Ruid by the Bebele.

On Wednesday night two Rebel cavalry brigade Fitzhugh Leo's and Hameton's) attempted to make a raid into our lines. They crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and succeeded, by a strong attack, in breaking our thin line of cavalry outposts at one or two points, capturing a small number of our men. Our cavalry outpost reserves were brought up, the lines immediately re-estab-

lished, and a force sent in pursuit.

Our captures included two or three officers. The Rebels failed in accomplishing their object, and and stores and received orders from the Navy Deretreated in great haste across the Rappahannock, felling trees across the roads and placing other obstacles in the way of the pursuing force. The cavalry sent out in pursuit has not yet returned. The Kebel cavalry were commanded by Gen. Stuart in person. One of the prisoners is Capt. John

The War in the South-West.

The war in the South-West.

CARO, Friday, Feb. 27, 1863.

The steamer Continental, from Lake Providence on Monday, has arrived. The canal is almost completed, the work having reached from the lake to within a few rods of the river. The canal is 150 feet wide, and dug down to within one foot of the level of the lake. Beside giving us passway into the Red River, it will carry off the surplus water, and thus relieve our camps below.

Van Dorn, it is reported, has crossed the Tennessee River at Florence, with 8,000 cavalry, to re-enforce Gen. Bragg.

The expedition from Corinth is reported to have captured 200 Rebels at Tuscumbia on the 22d, with a large amount of ammunition and a provision train.

The Recent Haid into Kentucky.

Characteristics of the White, J. B. Finars, and N. B. Brackwott.

Inch paddle-wheel steamer Bionville dropped down off the Battery on Thursday evening, took her powder on board, and completed her preparations for the Battery on Thursday evening, took her powder on board, and completed her preparations for the Battery on Thursday evening, took her powder on board, and completed her preparations for the Battery on Thursday evening, took her powder on board, and completed her preparations for the Battery on Thursday evening, took her powder on board, and completed her preparations for the Battery on Thursday evening, took her powder on board, and completed her preparations for the Battery on Thursday evening, took her powder on board, and completed her preparations for the Battery on Thursday evening, took her powder on board, and completed her preparations for the Battery on Thursday evening, took her powder on board, and completed her preparations for the blockade. She is a undergone thorough of the Battery on Thursday evening, took her powder on board, and completed her preparations for the blockade. She is a purchased craft, and N. B. Backboot.

Had Battery on Thursday evening, took her powder on board, and completed her preparations for the blockade. She is a undergone thorough of the bl CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 27, 1863.
The steamer Continental, from Lake Providence

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 27, 1963.

A special to The Times from Lexington says the

excitement subsided this morning. The Richmond acare was almost without foundation. The fight of Wednesday was more successful than reported, some 200 prisoners were taken and all the captured wagons recovered.

Gen. Carter left yesterday with a considerable force for some point unknown. The Rebel force beyond Mount Sterling was said to be scattered on their retreat.

He Navy-Rird has made her strong and efficient. Her clieves are:

Her clieves are:

Commander. E. Broadhead, Acting Lieut.-Commanding; Acting Engine. Geo. Edwards, Geo. A. Smith, Jacob W. Vanderberk: Acting Assistant Surgeon, Thomas S. Kerthi, Acting Paymaster, O. B. Goodman, Engineers, Jas. Fagan, Geo. Taylor and J. W. Harnett.

The steam transport Fairhaven was chartered on their retreat.

BURG BATTERIES.

e Consternation Caused by the Monitor Battery - Rebet Communication Be- of the tween Vicksburg and Port Hudson Destroyed-Condition of the Rebels at Vicksburg.

A correspondent describes as follows the run New-York remonstrate, in a memorial submitted to of the Rebel gauntlet at Vickeburg by the Monitor

New-York remonstrate, in a memorial submitted to he Senate, against a continuance of the present system of prize adjudication, alleged to be chargable with abuses and delays which consume the receipts of prizes so richly carned by the crews eatiled to them.

THE JACKSON BUGAROO STORIES.

From careful inquiry in military quarters, there appears to be no possible ground on which to verify the newspaper rumors of apprehended raids by Jackson or others toward Strasburg or the Valley of Virginia. On the contrary, our constant reconnoissances can detect nothing like such a movement. THE TAX ON MANUFATURED ARTICLES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has declared that whenever a manufacturer shall use or remove for consumption or use any articles, goods, remove for consumption or use any articles, or the Rebel batteries at and about Vicksburg, coming to anchor below the month of the card passed by the Rebel batteries at and about Vicksburg, coming to anchor below the month of the card, remove the Rebel batteries at and about Vicksburg, coming to anchor below the month of the card, removed to anchor below the month of the card, removed to anchor below the month of the card, removed to anchor below the month of the card, removed to anchor below the month of the card,

for consumption or use. It is not necessary, in order to render a manufacture liable to taxation under this decision, that the articles so removed for consumption or use should be removed from the premises or even from the building in which they were made.

ARRIVAL OF THE MERCEDITA.

The United States steamer Mercedita, from Port Royal, via Newbern, arrived off the Navy-Yard this evening. She encountered very severe weather on the coast. The French transport Oesian, from Havana for Cherbourg, with machinery damaged, put into this port for repairs. She was towed from Port Royal by the Mercedita.

THR PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS.

Senstor Wilson's joint resolution relative to the payment of soldiers, submitted to-day, prescribes that laws shall be so construed that all enlisted men called into service since April 1, 1861, shall be allowed pay commencing from the date of individual enrollment, and commissioned officers from the time they were mustered into service, the date of enterthey have been allowed by the second the camer Vickaburg, and below the lands into the testamer Vickaburg, and below the storing that the lineh gan of her turred straight into the seamer Vickaburg, and below the lands in stanch where our gunboat was. She had fred the II-inch gan of her turred straight into th

they were mustered into service, the date of entering on active duty in the field, or date of organization of their respective companies, whichever of these dates may soonest occur.

It also provides that no soldier can forfeit his with an armament superior in metal and range to some the companies of the most formidable gunboats, with an armament superior in metal and range to some control of the most formidable gunboats, with an armament superior in metal and range to some control of the most formidable gunboats, with an armament superior in metal and range to some control of the most formidable gunboats, with an armament superior in metal and range to some control of the most formidable gunboats, with an armament superior in metal and range to some control of the most formidable gunboats, with an armament superior in metal and range to some control of the most formidable gunboats, with an armament superior in metal and range to some control of the most formidable gunboats, with an armament superior in metal and range to some control of the most formidable gunboats. It also provides that no soldier can forfeit his right to bounty unless discharged by court-martial by an order, as a punishment, or in consequence of fraud on his part.

CONFERENCE ON THE WAYS AND MEANS BILL.

The Senate has agreed to the proposition of the House for another Committee of Conference on their disagreement to the Bank-Duty clause of the Finance bill.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session to-night confirmed the following nominations:

with an armament superior in metal and range to any rebel gun on the Mississippi. Our possession of the Hiver from Vicksburg to Port Hudson is perfect. River communication between the two beleaguered posts is completely destroyed. The enemy has a considerable number of steamers on the Red River, which are now at our disposal. They cannot defend themselves, and must, therefore, run so far up stream as to be of no use in the transportation of cattle and other supplies from Texas, and will be destroyed or captured.

The great source of supplies, the "Trans-Mississippi Department," is sealed up, as far as practical use is concerned. The route which their blockade-runners have been patronizing, from Red River to

The Rhade Island Chases the Alabama Oreto-Henry Gale-The Rhode Island puts into Key West for Repairs.

POSTON, Friday, Feb. 27, 1963.

A letter dated United States steamer Rhode Island. Key West, Florida, Feb. 10, contains the following

intelligence:
"We arrived here this morning, after a ten days

"On the 7th inst. we fell in with a bark-rigged steamer, supposed to be the Alabama or the Oreto. We made chase after her that day and night, but without success. We have had a very heavy gate of wind, which stove both paddie-boxes, and which injured us very severely—so much so that we had to put in here for repairs."

Naval.

ANOTHER PLUET SOUTHWARD BOUND. The following vessels left their moorings yester-day at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard for important ser-

and stores and received orders from the Navy Department to proceed immediately to Fortress Monroe. She would have sailed on Thursday but a screw for her 15-inch gun was needed, and stranged to say, the train on which it was coming ran into another, which delayed her in port last evening. The Catskill is exactly like the Passic and the Montauk. She made no formal trial trip. She was turned over to the Navy on the 17th inst. Her officers are:

C. Carpender; Acting Assistant Psymaster, Joe. Weedbury, Second Assistant Engineer (seeing Chief), G. D. Emmons: Other Engineers, Geo. H. White, J. B. Finars, and N. B. Backboat.

A special to The Times from Lexington says the excitement subsided this morning. The Richmond at the Navy-Yard has made her strong and efficient.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS-Third Session. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1863.

THE DUTIES ON PAPER.

A communication was received from the Secretary
of the Preasory transmitting an additional report
from the Collector concerning the duties on paper. THE NUMBER OF GENERALS.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the bill to limit the number of major and brigadier

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) offered a joint resolution relative to the payment of the volunteers and militia of the United States. Referred to the Military Com-

INSTRUCTION OF COLORED CHILDREN.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) called up the bill to incorporate the Institution of Colored Children in the District of Columbia.

Mr. CARLILE (Un., Va.) wished to know if these negroes could not be educated without an act of incorporation. In his State they educated white children without any such act of Congress. Indeed, he saw no reason for the Government to go into this business of educating these persons any way. He took the ground that as the President had compled colonization with his emancipation scheme, if the colonization with his emancipation scheme, if the negro was to remain in this country he could only remain in a subordinate capacity as a slave, and a legislative body had no right to educate children of legislative body had no right to educate children of the State, unless it might be its duty to educate those who were to take part in the government of the Senator from Massachusetts had conduct, but the Senator from Massachusetts had conduct the senator from Ma

entertained different bleas on the subject of educa-tion, and where nobler and loftier sentiments prevalled; where hower and lotter settiments pre-valled; where they believed that every man should be taught to read the Lws by which he was to be governed, and to read the Word of God. They did not attertain any such low and groveling ideas on the arbits of conversion.

Mr. MORRHAL (Rep., Me.) said he was astonished to hear the objections against this bill, and that a Senator from Virginia abould get up and make an argument against popular education. Great God! had it come to the point that at this day a Senator of the United States made an argument against popular education, when every civilized nation in the world had given it their serious attention, and deemed it of the highest importance! He came from a tection where they educated all children; and if New-England had anything to boust of, it was ber system of public instruction, which gave every child, whether high or low born, a fair chance in life.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD. The bill to extend the Washington and Alexandr

Railroad was taken up. Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep., N. J.) opposed the bill at ome length.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) moved to postpone
he bill, and take up the bill to enroll and call out

he bill, and take up the bill to enroll and call out he militia.

The motion was rejected by the following vote:
YEAS—Mears. Chander, Clark, Doolitte, Heasenden, Foot, outer, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Hicks, Howe, McDougal, unner, Th. Eyck, Trumbull, Wilson (Mass.)—16.
NAYS—Meass. Anthony, Arnold, Bayard, Carllie, Cowno, Lartis, Kennedy, Lanc (Kanass), Lathan, Morrill, Pomency, oned., Richardson, Saulsbury, Turpio, Wede, Wilkinson,

No. ed., Richardson, Sautsbury, Turpio, Wade, Whitmson, Willey (Mo.)—19.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment, that no person shall be excluded from the cars on account of color. Adopted by the following vote: YEAS—Menrs, Arneld, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Harris, Howard, King, Lane (Kansas), Morrill, Pomeroy, Sammer, Ten Eyek, Trambull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson (Mass.)—19.

NAYS—Messrs, Anthony, Bayard, Carille, Cowan, Davis, Headerson, Bicks, Howe, Kennedy, Lane (Ind.), Lathau, McDongail, Powell, Richardson, Saulebury, Turpie, Willey, and Wilson (Mo.)—16.

Mr. CLARK (Rep., N. H.) opposed the bill, and referred to letters from the Secretary of War again

the measure.

DENUNCIATION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR. Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem., Cal.) said the person at the head of the War Department was a base man.

a man who has wronged the country.
The CHAIR called the Senator to order.
Mr. McDOUGALL—I appeal from the

Mr. McDOUGALL.—I appeal from the decision of the Chair. I want to know whether a Sciutor of the United States is equal to the Secretary of War.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) appealed to the Senator to withdraw his call for an appeal.

Mr. McDOUGALL—Well, I will withdraw it; but I should like an expression of opinion, to see whether the Sanate of the United States dares speak the tently. the truth.
The bill passed. Yeas, 22; Nays, 16.

COLLECTION OF ABANDONED PROPERTY IN IN-

SURRECTIONARY STATES.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) called up the bill for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of fraud in the insurrectionary districts. Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment excluding all captures made by the navy from the provisions of the bill.

Adopted—Yeas 27, Nays 10. Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) offered an amend ment excluding all property which had been or was intended to be used against the United States, such as stips, munitions of war, &c., from the provisions of the bill. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON (Un., Mc.) moved to strike out the

section authorizing agents of the Treasury Department to buy cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco.

Mr. DAVIS (Un., Ky.), in the course of some remarks on the bill, said many officers had engaged in the collection of large amounts of plunder, and he understood that Gen. Butler had, through a brother of his, engaged largely in such plunder. Mr. CHANDLER said Gen. Butler had accounted to the Trescury for every dollar of property he had taken.

Mr. DAVIS said Gen. Butler did not act in his

Mr. DAVIS said Gen. Butler did not act in his cown name; but his brother was his agent, and gathered up an immense amount of plunder. He saw by The Intelligencer that this brother and another person were in possession of the Milligan estate, worth before the war \$3,000,000. There was a gentleman who had a large amount of plate, worth \$30,000, deposited in a safe at New-Orleans, and a fine house with furniture, valued at \$5,000. Gen. Butler sent an armed force and forced open the safe and took the plate and then took possession of the furniture, and Gen. Butler would compel persons having property to sell it to him at a reduced price. The people of New-Orleans had denounced him as a plunderer and tyrant.

THE NUMBER OF GENERALS.

THE NUMBER OF GENERALS. Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill to limit the number of Major and Brigadier Generals, which was agreed to. The report makes in all 70 Major Generals and 275 Brigadiers.

The Senate took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

DEPOSITIONS TO BE USED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Mr. HARKIS called up the bill to facilitate taking depositions in the United States to be used in other countries. Presed.

ADANDOSED PROPERTY IN REBE! STATES.

THE SALE OF PRIZES IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. KING (Rep., N. Y.) presented a memorial from the merchants and ship-owners of New-York City in reference to the sale of prizes in that district, asking for investigation and for the passage of acts to secure a more speedy and less expensive sale and distribution of the Naval Committee.

asking for investigation and for the passage of acts to secure a more speedy and less expensive sale and distribution of the proceeds.

Referred to the Navai Committee with instructions to inquire into the propriety of appointing a Committee of investigation in the matter.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGES.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep., Vt.), from the Committee on PostOffices and Roads, reported back the bill to allow the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company to build a bridge across the Ohio River, at not less than 100 feet above low water mark, with 200 feet span.

PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) referred to the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky concerning Gen. Butler had surport to Gen. Butler had turned over to Gen. Banks nearly \$1,000,000 worth of property, and put in the Treasury nearly \$750,000. He had done more than almost any other man to support the Government and restore order in New-Orleans. Gen. Butler had supported nearly 30,000 poor people, and had levied contributions on the Rebels to separate the property of the Senator from Kentucky concerning Gen. Butler had turned over to Gen. Banks nearly \$1,000,000 worth of property, and put in the Treasury nearly \$750,000. He had done more than almost any other man to support the Government and restore order in New-Orleans. Gen. Butler had supported nearly 30,000 poor people, and had levied contributions on the Rebels to separate the first of the Senator from Kentucky concerning Gen. Butler had turned over to Gen. Banks nearly \$1,000,000 worth of property, and put in the Treasury nearly \$750,000. He had done more than almost any other man to support the Government and restore order in New-Orleans. Gen. Butler shad turned over to Gen. Butler shad turned over to Gen. Banks nearly \$1,000,000 worth of property. And the Treasury nearly \$750,000. He had done more than almost any other man to support the Government and restore order in New-Orleans. Gen. Butler shad turned over to Gen. Banks nearly \$1,000,000 worth of the Senator from Kentucky control in his statements. G

do so.

Mr. DAVIS repeated what he had heard and anid.
At the next session he would call for a Committee
to investigate into the doings of Gen. Butler.
Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), said these charges
were made by men who hated Gen. Butler. Every men
who acted with vigor and energy against the Rebels
had been slandered and abused. No man had done
more than Gen. Butler, and he hoped the Senator
would be true to his promise and call for a Committee to investigate the conduct of Gen. Butler, and
he believed that these imputations would prove unfounded in fact.

ounded in fact.

Mr. DAVIS said the men who had done much for Mr. DAVIS said the men who had done much for being country were aspersed, and the brightest in-stance was Gen. McClellan. At the commencement of the war he believed Adj. Gen. Thomas was a traitor and sympathized with treason; and he (Davis), had offered a resolution to investigate his

Mr. GRIMES said the very crude notions of the Senator from Virginia on the subject of education exclaimed some things which might not otherwise be understood. It might be the plan in the Senator's section not to educate any one—only those who were to take part in governing the nation. But he thanked God that he came from a section where they entertained difficult bloom on the subject of calment. He did not believe Gen. Butler ever took a dollar from any loval man. took a dollar from any loyal man.

Mr. DAVIS asked how it was that Geo. Butler's

brother became rich?

Mr. RICE said he knew nothing about Gen. But Mr. Rich said to here was not a particle of evi-dence before the Senate that he ever took a coller. It was a nere newspaper report, and he thought grave courses should not be made in this way. Semi Refule and sympathizers with treaces were

and apt to complain.

Mr. DAVIS asked what the Senator thought of the gross order of Gen. Butler with regard to

Mr. RICE said he could not judge of the provocation for that order, but from Geo. Butler's explanasemi-stebels tried to make it out. In regard to the gentleman from St. Louis, who says he lost hi piste and furniture, be would say he was either traiter or Gen. Butler never touched a dollar of ht

Mr. DAVIS said he understood this gentleman

was as loyal as the Scuntor from Minnesota.

Mr. RICE said he made no professions of loyalty.

Mr. DAVIS said he had better make none.

Mr. CHANDLER raised a point of order that this iscussion was entirely irrelevant.

The CHAIR decided that the point was correctly

Mr. POWELL (Dem., Ky.) spoke against the

till, declaring it to be unconstitutional, and a great atrage on the people.
Mr. CHANDLER said the bill was to set on the all CHANDLER said the bill was to act on the Rebels, and he did not expect the Senator fron Kentucky to support it. He did not expect him to support anything calculated to support the Government. A Rebel has sacrificed all his rights. He has no right to life, liberty and happiness. Even life was a boon to him.

Mr. POWELL said he did not expect the Senator from Michigan to sustain anything which had a reasonable amount of honesty or Constitutional law in it. He contended that the bill had nothing to do

it. He contended that the bill had nothing to do with Rebels at all.

The discussion was continued by Mesers. CLARK, MORRILL, and others.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Mass.) the bill was postponed.

THANKS TO GEN. ROSECRANS Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution giv-ing the thanks of Congress to Gen. Research and the officers and men under his command for gal-

gantry at Murfreesboro'. Passed.

The Senate then went into Executive Session. The Senate t

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPROSENTATIVES.

Whether Steamer Cataline Case.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.), from the Committee on Government Contracts, reported a resolution, which was adopted, that the Secretsfy of the Treasury be requested to decline any fulfiller payment to the parties interested on account of chartering the steamer Cataline in April, 1861. AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE ACT.
The House went into Committee of the Whole on
the State of the Union, Mr. Colfax in the chair, and

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Collar in the charr, and resumed the consideration of the amendments to the Internal Revenue bill.

A substitute was adopted for the 6th section, imposing new rates of stamp taxes on promissory notes, in order that it may more certainly be executed, and to avoid evasione; and also on bonds and mortgages, with powers of attorney, and taxes in the sale of ships and assignments of insurance policies. It exempts soldiers' and sailors' pension papers.

The 8th section was amended so as to read as follows:

And be it further enacted, That on and efter the let day of April, 1863, any person, or persons, firms, companies, or corporations, carrying one of oding an express business, shall, in item of the tax and stamp duties imposed by the existing law, he subject to and ray a duty of 2 per centum on the green amount of all the receipts of such express business, and shall be subject to the same provisions, rules, and penalties as a companies, or corporations evaluated in section 80 of the act to which this is an amendy ment, for the persons, firms, companies, or corporations evaluated to the same provisions, rules, and penalties as a companies, or corporations evaluated the subject to the same provisions, rules, and penalties as a companies, or corporations evaluated the subject to the same provisions, rules and penalties as a companies, or corporations evaluated the subject to the same provisions, rules and penalties as a companies, or corporations evaluated the subject to the same provisions, rules and penalties as a companies, or corporations evaluated the subject to the same provisions, rules and penalties as a companies, or corporations evaluated the subject to the same provisions, rules and penalties as a companies, or corporations evaluated the subject to the subje

the six months next preceding, on which shall be paid 3 per centum.

Mr. TRIMBLE (Bep., Ohio) offered an amend?

ment, that there shall be assessed and paid on the average deposits of such banks, associations, and individuals doing banking or brokerage business, one-quarter of one per cenum, to be paid every half year from and after the 1st of July, 1863, according to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Trimble's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Morrill's substitute was adopted.

The object of this section is to make the Hoenses and taxes uniformly terminate on the 1st of May annually.

nually.

Section 15 was amended so that the salary of Collector, &c., shall not exceed \$10,000.

An addition was made to section 18, authorizing

Bee Eighth Page.